WOMEN AT A TIGER-HUNT

A Royal Brute Plunges Amid the Party and Is Dispatched with Knives.

Brave Hindeo Doctor Rescued from the Bloody Jaws of a Fierce Man-Eater by a Gallant and Grateful Young Sepoy.

Anna M. Barkley, in Memphis Appeal-Avalanche. In March, 1800, I was traveling in India. our party consisting of three ladies and one gentleman. We decided to camp and live quietly, spending our time gathering orshids and other botanical specimens. We therefore pitched our tents in a small clearing on the outskirts of the dense jungle, near a military village in the hill country. Our Hindoo servants soon made us very much at home. It was wonderful to see how they transported every necessary luxury, and, as by magic, raised tents furmened with carpets, tables, chairs, books, and even a bird-cage.

Early one morning as we were lingering over our "chota haziri," or "little breakfast," always taken in India on rising, and speaking of the noises made by the wild spimals during the night, my attention was attracted by a great chattering of wild monkeys in the dense jungle close by. At that instant a native came running into the tent, in a state of great excitement, salaaming, but waiting for us to speak. "Kya chahte hof" (What do you want?)

Mr. Norton asked. "Sahib, plenty big tiger near by. Many men see him. He is hiding near the nala," We held our breath for an instant, then the blood seemed to leap fast er through our veins. A tiger so near! The nala, or stream of water, was but ten rods from our

Mr. Norton turned to us, "Ladies, would you like to go on a tiger hunt?"
"Yes, indeed." we quickly answered, "if it is not too dangerous.' "Never fear, we will take good care of

A Hindoo doctor, from the village hospital, rushed up at that moment and conmed the news in broken English. baghou he is, much man-eater tiger in jungle. Yes'day one child taken,

last moon seven men. Come thou also, Sa-Immediately we made preparations for the hunt. We put on leather belts, well filled with cartridges, selected Martini rifles, put on pith hats with tubans over them and moved off to the da wa khana. Here we found a party of sepoys drawn up in line awaiting our arrival. We soon crossed the little stream, where we saw the tiger's tracks in the mud of the bank, ooking like footprints of a giant cat. reathlessly we moved on toward the deep jungle of tangled bamboos and palms. Tiger shooting is carried on in many different ways in India. Sometimes the hunter mounts a great elephant and shoots the savage beast from his howdah, as the native beaters drive the tiger from his grassy har in the jungle. When the jungle s very dense and dangerous, so that the tiger may surprise the hunter unaware, the sportsman climbs a tree and waits until the tiger is attracted by the bleating of a goat, purposely tied in a certain place. But at the best, tiger hunting is risky work, and the hunter takes his life in his

Mr. Norton, who had often shot tigers on foot, took us under his special care. The Hiadoo doctor, owing to his knowledge of the jungle, was made the leader of the entire party, and we began our march. It was a very hot morning. Everything around was parched and withered. The dead leaves under foot were as slippery as glass. The bamboos grew so near together that it was impossible to keep in

NOT AFRAID TO GO.

direct line. Progress was accordingly slow. We might have been out three hours, watching every patch of jungle and elephant grass for a sight of the beast we longed to meet, when the wild chattering of a troop of monkeys indicated that the tiger was not far off. What an exciting moment it was. Though the heat was intense and we were very tired, on we went, as stealthily as possible, although sometimes falling on the slippery leaves. But the bare feet of our Indian hunters made no noise as they stealthily stole through the dry grass. Heated, breathless, on we went nother chatter of monkeys, a flutter of oright-winged birds as we stepped into a mall grassy space completely encircled by tall palms showed us that the tiger was near at hand.

A little in advance of our scouting party of natives was a bit of green jungle, heavy and dark. We could see by the rustling of the grass that it was the hiding-place of ome great animal. A consultation was surriedly held. How should we attack aim! There was not an instant to be lost. Again the tiger moved, and for a second we saw his yellow coat gleaming through

Our talk was suddenly ended in an unexpected way. A clump of elephant grass tone side was quickly parted. A great ush of yellow bounded toward us, a gleam of blazing eyes made our blood run cold. A tigress, the mate of the royal creature in the jungle, with open mouth, leaped suddenly upon us! Motionless with amazement and horror, we stood. Oh, the fearul, cruel face, as she stood lashing her tail from side to side! Her hot breath almost ournt my face, as, with outspread claws, he made one fierce bound toward me, dashing the sepoy in front to the ground.

HAND-TO-HAND BATTLE. I was paralyzed with fear. Surely my last hour had come! But a native sprang between us, the rifles cracked, the huntingknives gleamed. It was soon a hand-tohand fight. One gallant young Sepoy lay senseless, blood dripped from the shoulder of another. Still, the enraged tigress held her ground, while fear and a horrible fascination riveted us to the spot. Although bleeding from a great wound in the shoulder, the tigress once more made a ready to spring. The ladies were in imminent But the brave Hidoo doctor, knife in hand, plunged almost into the jaws of the tigress in deadly embrace, Over rolled man and beast; sometimes a gleam of od-stained white showed where our poor defender was writhing; but the great tawny body of the tigress seemed to fill all pace. None dared to shoot for the rifle that might kill the man instead of the heast. Finally-it might have been seconds, but it seemed hours—a brave young sepoy nashed up, knife in hand, his awarthy face under his white turban gleaming with ex-

"Mem Sahib," he cried, "my doctor. He to-day," and the brave fellow rushed forward into the jaws of death. itis silver-hilted knife, sharp as a Toledo blade, gleamed with lightning rapidity; it

descended just over the heart. The tigress gave one scream that made the jungle reecho, then lay quiet forever. She had fought bravely for her mate and little ones The poor doctor, blood-stained and senseess, was drawn away from under the outstretched paw of the dead animal. The other men escaped with only a few cratches, except the brave rescuer, who had a great gash cut in his brown cheek by

The aplendid creature lay stretched on the ground, her golden brown skin, with its velvety black stripes flecked with blood, gleaming in the hot Indian sun. From tip to tip she measured twelve feet. All was loy and excitement, for as we dashed water in the face of the wounded doctor he "Thank God, the Mem Sahibs are safe."
And we echoed his prayer.

Everyone was happy, all the bearers and sepoys were making salsam to us and each other, hardly excepting the dead tigress. The first tiger had disappea ed, nor were the men in condition to fight him. So, after taking the splendid skin from the tiger bunt.

artist's eye, lies under my feet as I write. England industry.

But I never look at it without a shudder, thinking of that awful day in the jungle, when my life hung in the balance and the brave Hindoo doctor and the gallant sepoy turned the scale in my favor.

THE NEWSPAPER WOMAN.

A Writer Who Knows Tells Clearly and Positively What She Is Not. Eliza D. Keith (Di Vernon), in the San Francisco

News-Letter. "What constitutes a newspaper woman?" is a question often asked and seldom adequately answered. Perhaps it is not so easy to define the characteristics and the qualifications entitling one to claim the prond distinction of being a "representative of the press." In the first place, being a newspaper woman and writing for newspapers are very different; very different indeed. There are two ways of giving a definition; one to make a posttive statement; the other, a negative; in other words, one sets of phrases will tell what a thing is, the other what it is not, Let me avail myself of the negative form. A newpaper woman is not one whose attainments stop with sending sweet spring poems to newspapers, or little poetical effusions, which illustrate in themselves a backward spring, since they are the "return balls" of literature and leap home to the sender. A newspaper woman is not one who once "s long time ago wrote a little something and sent it to a paper and it was published, and

not one of the family, nor even the editor, ever knew who wrote it." Compilers of reports of charitable societies, solicitors of advertisements, those who overwhelm editors with flowery accounts of church sociables, strawberry festivals and chrysanthemum teas; those who write up entertainments, or whose sole claim to being "literary" 18 that they have school-girls' compositions, corrected are in no sense of the word newspaper women. They have no right to call themselves such or to invoke the name of the press as belonging rightfully to them. It is a pretense. Cranks, and fad-fanciers, and intellectual pretenders should be rebuked Granted they have a perfect right to organize themselves into a society of mutual admiration and recount how this one had a poem printed in the Sunday Sea Gull and that one had a manuscript accepted by the weekly Wastebasket, they are at liberty to call their organization any grand sounding title that may recommend itself to their picturesque imaginations. Perhaps "The Literary Ladies' Relief" is as good a

misappropriation upon the great name of To a professional newspaper womanone who earns her living by her pen-the attempts that some women make to pose as writers is at first amusing and then exasperating. For to be a successful newspaper woman, to be a power on the staff of a live, wide-awake, influential publication, requires brains, ability to see both sides and around the corner of a question all at more than ordinary ability of rapid expression, and a strong sense of what is news, what is available and what the public wants. A position in the newspaper world, where one's name as a writer shall be known and respected; where one's writings shall be widely quoted and due credit given, is not to be earned in a day, any dilletanteism. Therefore the craft, cannot stand supinely by and see others who have never worked in the harness, who are back numbers, uncut copies, publications without an index, who are unknown and unnoticed save by the thousand eyes of their own egotism, take to themselves the name

name as any, but let them not lay hands of

'newspaper women" without a protest. Some women are to-day posing as newspaper women who have never been inside of a newspaper office in their lives. They have been in the habit of corresponding with the editor, and have had no occasion to call upon the cashier. They have a vague idea that the business office and the editorial-room are one and the same. They don't know whether a proof-sheet is wet or dry when it comes off the galley; they don't know what the stone is; they roll their manuscripts, and have not the faintest idea what is meant by "copy." They belong to the same class who fancy that all those who are employed regularly on a paper must know the identity of every contributor, and that to know any one connected with a paper will insure the insertion of any item or the acceptance of any article that may be sent to the acquaintance in question.

A newspaper woman will not pride her-

self upon her ignorance of current affairs;

she will not say "I never read the papers," nor will she vote to adopt resolutions of sweeping condemnation of the press, as it is to-day. She will have too much news paper sense to imagine that any paper wil care whether she or her friends stop reading it because it has dared to rebuke the pretensions of literary She will not wish exclude reporters; she will not talk about "those horrid newspaper men," nor wil she wonder how things get into the papers. If she were a newspaper woman she would know without asking. A newspaper woman will never give utterance to such arrant fool nonsense as to declare that no one should ever dare to write up a society woman, or presume to speak of ber at all, no matter in how complimentary a strain, until the permission of the aforesaid society woman has been obtained. Did any one ever hear such an absurdity? The newspaper woman who writes for her living knows that the newspaper editor is like the centurion of old who said: "For I also am a man set under authority, having under me soldiers, and I say to one, go, and he goeth; and to another, come, and he cometh

The women's columns in many of our dailies are responsible for the epidemic of the itch for scribbling. For the simple deof silly women rush their effusions under the editorial eye, and, because they are women and represent no outlay of coin, their stuff is taken for padding, and nothing do they receive. But this, in their own eyes, entitles them to the proud distinction of being newspaper women. Bah! It's time for the farce to stop. Scribblers, writers, authors, anything but members of

and to my servant, do this, and he

WHY MILLIONAIRES WORK. They Get the Industrial Habit and Cannot Break Themselves of It.

"Why do you work so hard when you already have more money than you can spend?" a Brooklyn millionaire was asked the other day. "Habit, I suppose," said the millionaire as frankly as he had been questioned. Then he leaned back in his chair and thought. Finally he repeated with the air of a man who had looked over the ground and had came to a conclusion. "Yes, it is nothing but habit, but I can't break off money-making now. Primarily, we all set out to make money for two reasons. Firstly, we want to secure existence; secondly, we desire to secure pleasures and luxuries. But while working for these purposes men become acquainted with great projects, and problems, and schemes, and industries, and if they are earnest men who have more than a selfish interest in the business world about them, they soon become absorbed in those things. I don't think so meanly of our rich men as to imagine that they cling to their busi-ness on account of the money it brings them, after they have already acquired more money than they can spend. But there is a pleasure and excitement in holding the rudder of a great enterprise and sending it boldly ahead through all kinds of weather. Does the old sailor love the sea because of the dollars he has made as wages or the dollars he expects to make? Not he. He loves it because his life work has been identified with it. My work has become my pleasure now and I could not bear to leave it long. This is like a big machine here, and it is a great and constant pleasure to see how smoothly it runs and to put my hand down and adjust it

when necessary." Farmers in New England.

Our farmers' condition has improved since the days of the Walker tariff. The least desirable farms or those most remote from railroads or factories have been deserted and given up to pastures, or to the diversions of summer visitors. But the good farms and the farms in the neighborbood of towns and cities are more valuable than ever. New England farms are producing more than they ever did before. The farmers are getting better prices for their products, while their clothing, tools and groceries are all far cheeper than they were in those revenue tariff days before the war. The farmers' occupation has its tigress, for which proof of a tiger's death ups and downs like any other line of busithe British government gives 40 rupees, we ness. It has to adapt itself, like anything letarned to our tents, delighted with our else, to the constantly changing conditions The great skip, with its splendid gleam truthfully said that it has, on the whole, of gold and shon that would charm an held its own in the general progress of New

MARKETS QUIET ALL'ROUND

An Exceptionally Dull Day in New York, the Close Being Active but Weak.

At Indianapolis Wheat Was Easier, Corn Quiet and Oats Dull, with Light Arrivals and Unimportant Changes in Prices.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

Dull and Narrow Market, Closing Weak at the Lowest Prices Reached. At New York yesterday money on cal was easy, with no loans, closing offered at

Frime mercantile paper, 34 @54 per cent. Sterling exchange was steady at \$4.55%

for eaxty-day bulls. The total sales of stocks were 197,988 shares, including the following: Atchison, 9,465; Chicago Gas, 28,115; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 4,300; Erie, 8,850; Hocking Valley, 2,500; Louisville & Nashville, 3,525; North American, 4,500; Northern Pacific preferred, 6,125; New England, 6,209; Reading, 21,500; St. Paul, 10,725; Union Pacific, 4,443; Western Union, 4,496,

The stock market was quiet, dull and

more narrow than for any day during the last two weeks, yesterday, while displaying a decided weak tone under pressure to sell for both sides of the account. London was a seller to some extent, but the opening was quiet and fairly steady, generally at insignificant changes from last night's figures, either way, but Chicago Gas was up 1 per cent. Realizations in it, however, forced its price off rapidly in the early dealings, and the opening gains was soon lost, carrying the rest of the list with it. *Other changes, except in Lake Erie & Western, which was the strong point of the list throughout the session, rising 1 per cent., were for small fractions only. The coal stocks were quiet, but firm to strong. The grangers yielded to the attack because of the reports of probable adverse legislation in Nebrasks. Burlinglon sold ex. rights and ex. dividend and opening off 218, retired over 1 per cent. from its opening figure, with Rock Island in close attendance. Prices halted toward the end of the first hour, but the issue of the bank statement was a signal for a more vigorous assault on the list and Union Pacific and the grangers in general were made the special points of attack in connection with Chicago Gas. All retired materially in the last few minutes and the market finally closed active and weak at about the lowest prices of the day. The final changes, however, are generally fractiona losses, but Union Pacific and Rock Island are each down 14, with Burlington

equivalent to about the same and Jersey Railroad bonds also displayed a constantly diminishing volume of business, the sales for the two hours being only \$998,000, while the Reading thirds alone showed any special animation, furnishing \$111,000 to the grand total. The temper was generally firm, within narrow limits and the final changes were without signficance in the great majority of cases. Government bonds were dull and steady.

State bonds were neglected. Closing quo Four per cent. reg11614 Louis. & Nash..... 743 Pacific 6s of '95.. 109 Missouri Pacific... 617 3938 N. J. Central......1375 Adams Express...144 Northern Pacific.. 235 N. Pacific pref.... 679 Alton & T. H 31 Alton &T. H. pref. 126 Northwestern.....1164 Northwestern pref14419 American Express117 Ches. & Ohio..... 24 2 N. Y. Central.....114 39 C. & O. pref. 1sts. 61 O. & Mississippi. . 21 12 & O. pref. 2ds.. 42¹2 O. & M. pref..... 85 B. & Q..... 105¹4 Peoria, D. & E.... 19¹4 C., C. & St. L... 71 Pullman Palace... 188 Lack. & W ... 1564 Rock Island 885 Wayne...... 153 U. S. Express..... 49 Lake Erie & W.... 25% W., St. L. & P...... 13 L. E. & W. pref. 7614 W., St. L. & P. pref 2914 Lake Shore 12212 Wells-Fargo Ex. 142 Lead Trust. 20 Western Union. 8734

Bar Silver-At New York, 904c per ounce; The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Reserve, increase...... \$2,796,275 Loans, increase...... 10,279,900 egal tenders, decrease..... posits. decrease..... 9,689,900

The banks now hold \$30,875,550 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent

INDIANAPOLIS CLEARINGS. The clearings yesterday of the six associated Indianapolis banks amounted to \$590, 765.34; balances, \$46,832.19; clearings for the week, \$4,188,318.98; balances, \$493,930.51. The day's clearings for the corresponding date in 1891 were \$559,163.22; balances, \$75, 664.28; for the week. clearings, \$3,369,814.86; balances, \$401,030,38.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Small Inspections Have Been the Rule for the Week-The Usual Quotations.

On 'Change yesterday wheat was easier, iet, oats firmer. The inspections were unusually light. There were inspected in seven cars of wheat, four of corn and two of hay. The inspections have been small through the week. 'Change prices ruled as follows:

Wheat-No. 2 red, 93½c; No. 3 red, 89c; rejected, 75@83c; unmerchantable, 65@75c; wagon wheat, 98c. Corn (all new)-No. 1 white, 41c; No. 2, white. 40½c; white mixed, 88½c; No. 3 white, 39@39½c; No. 2 yellow, 39c; No. 3 yellow, 38½c; No. 2 mixed, 39c; No. 3 mixed, 38½c;

Oats - No. 2 white, 83c; No. 3 white, \$2¹4 c; No. 2 mixed, \$2c; rejected, 28@29c. Hay—Timothy, choice, \$12; No. 1, \$11.50; No. 2, \$9; No. 1 prairie, \$7.50; No. 2, \$6.50; mixed hay, \$7.50; clover, \$9.50.

Bran, \$14.50 per ton. POULTRY AND OTHER PRODUCE. Poultry-Hens, 9c P fb: young chickens, De P lb; turkeys, fat, choice hens, 100 P lb and 8c for fancy young toms; ducks, 7c 49

Ib; geese, \$6 for choice. Eggs-Shippers paying 15c. Butter-Choice country, 14@16c; common, 8@10c; choice retailing from store at 25@

Cheese-New York full cream, 13@14c; skims, 5@7c ₽ fb. (Selling prices.) Feathers—Prime geese, S5c ₽ fb; mixed duck, 20e # 15. Beeswax-Dark, 35c; yellow, 40c (selling price); dealers pay 18@20c. Wool-Tub-washed and picked, 30@83c; unwashed medium and common grades, if

15@18c; fine merino, 18c. Hides, Tallow, Etc. Hides-No. 1 G. S. hides, 54c: No. 2 G. S. hides, 44c; No. 1 green, 34c; No. 2 green,

in good order, 20@23e; burry and cotted,

Horse Hides-\$2,50@3. Tallow-No. 1, 3% @4c; No. 2, 34c. Grease-White, 34c; yellow, Sc; brown,

Bones-Dry, \$12@13 per ton. GREEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. Apples-Choice, \$2@2,25; fancy, \$2,50 \$9

Grapes-Malagas, \$7 for light weight kegs, and \$7@8 for medium to full weight. Pineapples-\$3@4 P doz; Oranges-Floridas, single box lots, \$2.50; russets, \$2@2.25; brights \$2.10@2.35, Lemons—Choice, \$4@4.50 \$\to\$ box; fancy, \$4.50@5; Malaga, \$4. Bananas—\$1@1.50 \$\to\$ bunch, according to size and quality.

Cranberries—Cape Cod, \$6,50@7 \$\text{p} brl, \$2.25 \to bu; Jersey, \$5.50@6 \to brl. New Vegetables-Tomatoes, 90c@81 crate; onions, 20@25c & doz; lettuce, 25@30c; brocoli, \$1.25 bbl; rhubarb, 40c & doz; radishes, 40e P dez. Sweet Potatoes-Jersey. \$3@3.25 \$\text{\$\text{brl}}; Kentucky. \$2.25; Illinois, \$2.50@2.75. Celery-Home-grown, 30c P bunch; Michigan, 15@20c for common, 40@45 for fancy

white plumes. Cabbage-Home grown, \$1.75 P barrel choice Michigan, \$5@6 \$100; \$1.75 \$\rightarrow\$ brl; imported, \$2.25 \$\rightarrow\$ brl.

Potatoes—Indiana, 40c \$\rightarrow\$ bu from ear;

half orls, \$3; Oliver Bros. sand refined, \$5,50@5.75 \$\text{P} brl: half brls, \$3.25@3.50; Carson's New York pure, 84.50 P brl; half bris, \$2.50. Hickory Nuts - Large, 50c P bushel;

THE JOBBING TRADE.

The quotations given below are the selling prices CANDIES AND NUTS. Candies-Stick, 6c per lb; common mixed,

6c; G. A. R. mixed, 7c; banner stick, 9c; cream mixed, 10c; old-time mixed, 7c; crimp mixed, 10c. Nuts-Soft-shelled almonds, 17c; pecans, 15c; English walnuts, 10@15c; Brazil nuts, 9c; filberts, 12c; peanuts, rossted, 5@7c; mixed nuts, 12c. CANNED GOODS.

Peaches - Standard, 3-pound, \$1.75@2; 8-pound seconds, \$1.30@1.40; California standard, \$2.25@2.50; California seconds. \$2@2.25. Miscellaneous — Blackberries, 2-pound, 85@95c; raspberries, 2-pound, \$1.20 @1.30; pineapple, standard, 2-pound, \$1.40 @2.50; seconds, 2-pound, \$1.20@2.25; cove oysters, 1-pound, full weight, 90@95c; light, 65@70c; 2-pound, full, \$1.80@2: light, \$1.20; string beans, 85@95c; Lima beans, 1.10@1.20; peas, marrowfat, \$1.10@1.20; early June, \$1.25@1.50; lobsters, \$1.85@2; red cherries, 95c@\$1.10; strawberries, \$1.20 @1.30; salmon (fbs), \$1.35@2.50; 3-po und tomatoes, 95c@\$1.

COAL AND COKE. Anthracite coal, all sizes, \$7 \$7 ton: Pitte-burg and Raymond City, \$4.50 \$1 ton; Jackon, \$4.25; block, \$3.50; Island City, \$3.25; Blossburg and English cannel, \$5. All nut coals 50 cents below above quotations. Coke — Connellsville, \$3.75 ₽ load; crushed, \$3.25 ₽ load; lump, \$3 ₽ load.

DRIED FRUITS. Apples-Sun-dried, 412 @5c 17 ft; evapor-Peaches-Common sun-dried, 44 @5c per b; common evaporated, 7@80; California

tanc y, 9c.

box; London layer, \$1.50@1.75 per box; Valencia, 712@812 per fb: layer, 812c. Currants-5127060 per 15. Apricots-Sun-dried, 9@11c per 15; evaporated, 10@12c. Prunes-Turkish, 7@8c per fb; California,

Figs-Layer, 13@16e per fb.

Raisins-Loose Muscatel, \$1.25 @1.50 per

DRUGS. Alcohol, \$2.22@2.40; asafetida, 80@35c; alum, 4@5e; camphor, 55@60e; cochineal. 50@55c; chloroform, 60@65c; copperas, brls, 85@\$1; cream tartar, pure, 28@33c; indigo, 80@81c; licorice, Calab., genuine, 80@45c; magnesia, carb., 2-oz, 25@35c; morphine, P. & W., \$ oz. \$2.20; madder, 14@18c; oil, castor, \$\psi gal., \$1.15@1.20; oil bergamot, \$\psi\$ 15. 31@36e; balsam copaiba, 65@70e; soan, Castile, Fr., 12@16c; soda, bicarb., 412@6c; salts, Epsom, 4@5c; sulphur, flour, 5@6c; saltpeter, 8@20c; turpentine, 40@45c; glycerine, 16@20c; todide potass., \$2.85@3; bromide potass., 38@40c; chlorate potash, 18c; orax, 18@15c; cinchonidia, 12@15c; carbolic acid, 30@35c.

Oils-Linseed oil, raw, 85@38c per gal. coal oil, legal test, 7@14c; bank, 40c; best straits, 50c; Labrador, 60c; West Virginia lubricating, 20@30c; miners'. 45c. Lard oils, No. 1,50@55c; do., extra, 60@65c. White Lead-Pure, 7@74c.

DRY GOODS Bleached Sheetings - Androscoggin L, 4c; Berkeley, No. 60, 9c; Cabot, 7c; Capi tal, 6%; Cumberland, Se; Dwight Anchor 84c; Fruit of Loom, 84c; Farwell, 74c Fitchville, 64c; Full Width, 54c; Gilt Edge, 54c; Gilded Age, 74c; Hill, 74c; Hope, 7c; Linwood, 74c; Lonsdale, 84c; Lonsdale Cambric, 10c; Masonville, 81/2c; Peabody, 54c; Pride of the West, 114c; Quinebaugh, 64c; Star of the Nation, 6c; l'en Strike, 6c; Pepperell, 9-4, 19c; Pepperell, 10-4, 21c; Androscoggin, 9-4; 191/2c; Adroscoggin, 10-4, 211/2c.

Brown Sheetings-Atlantic A, 6%c; Argyle Be; Boott C, 5e; Buck's Head, 642c; Clifton CCC, 6c; Constitution, 40-inch, 742c; Carlisle, 40-inch, 7c; Dwight Star, 614c; Great Falls E, 642c; Great Falls J, 542; Fine, 7c; Indian Head, Lawrence LL, 54c; Lockwood B, 64c; A, 540; Princess, 534c; Saranac R, 6c; Trion Sea Island, 54e; Pepperell E, 64e; Pep perell R, 6c; Pepperell 9-4, 17c; Pepperell 10-4, 19c; Androscoggin 9-4, 172c; Andros-

Prints-Allen dress styles, 540; Allen's staples, 5c; Allen TR, 54c; Allen robes. 514c; American indigo, 514c; American robes, 51/2c; American shirtings, 4c; Arnold merino, 6e; Arnold Indigo, 54e; Arnold LCC, 84e; Arnold LCB, 10e; Arnold Gold Seal, 10c: Cocheco fancy, 51/2c; Cocheco madders, 5c; Hamilton fancy, 54c; Manchester fancy, 51/2c; Merrimack fancy, 51/2c; Merrimack pinks and purples, 61/2c; Pacific fancy, 6c; Pacific robe, 6c; Pacific mourning, 54c; Simpson Eddystone, 6: Simpson Berlin solids, 542c; Simpson's oil finish, 7c; Simpson's greys, &c; Simpson's mournings. &c. Prime Cambrics—Manville, 51/2c; S. S. &

Son'e, 540; Masonville, 540; Garner, 540. Tickings-Amoskeag ACA, 121/20; Cones toga BF, 141/2c; Cordis 140, 131/2c; Cordis FT 134c; Cordis ACE, 124c; Hamilton awning, 04c; Kimono Fancy, 17c; Lenox Fancy, 18c; Methuen AA, 12c; Oakland 200, 712c; Oakland 250, 74c; Oakland AF, 64c; Portsmouth 124c; Susquehanna, 144c; Shetucket SW 712c; Shetucket F. Sc; Swift River, 512c. Grain Bags-Amoskeag, \$16.50; American, \$16.50; Franklinville, \$17.50; Harmony, \$16.50;

Ginghams-Amoskeag Staples, 7c: Amoskeag Persian Dress, Sc; Bates Warwick Dress, 8c; Johnson BF Staples, 91/2c; Johnson BF Fancies, 94c; Lancaster, 7c; Lancaster Nomandie, 8c; Carrolton, 434c; Renfrew Dress, 8½c; Renfrew Novelties, 10½c; Whittenton Heather, 8c; Calcutta Dress

Coffee-Good, 201/2@211/2c; prime, 211/2@ 224c; strictly prime to choice, 23@234c; fancy green and yellow, 2514@2714c; old government Java, 35@36c; ordinary Java, 2914@3014c; imitation Java, 2744@2814c. Roasted coffees—1-lb packages, 20c.

Sugars-Hard, 44 @44c; granulated, 44c; confectioners' A, 44c; off A, 44 @43c; extra C, 33 @45c; good yellows, 34 @35c; fair yellows, 3%c. Molasses and Syrups-New Orleans molasses, fair to prime, 30@40c; choice, 40@ 50c; syrups, 25@35c

Honey-16@18c 4 15. Rice-Louisiana, 5@612c; Carolina, 8@5c. Beans-Choice, hand-picked navy. \$2@ 2.25 P bu; medium hand-picked, \$2@2.10. Spices-Pepper, 16@18c; alispice, 12@15c! cloves, 20@25c; cassia, 10@12c; nutmegs, 80

Salt-In car lots, 95c; small lots, \$1@1.05. Woodenware-No. 1 tubs, \$7@7.25; No. 2 tubs, \$6@6.25; No. 3 tubs, \$5@5.25; 3-hoop pails. \$1.70@1.75; 2-hoop pails, \$1.40@1.45; double washboards, \$2.25@2.75; common washboards, \$1.50@1.85; clothes-pins, 50@ 85c ₱ box. Wooden Dishes-Per 100, 115, 20c; 215, 25c; 3fb, 30c; 5fb, 40c.

flax, 20@30c; paper, 18c; jute, 12@15c; cot-Shot-\$1.50@1.55 P bag for drop. Lead—7@74 c for pressed bars.
Flour-sacks (paper)—Plain, 1-32 bbl, \$9
1,000, \$3.50: 1-16, \$5: 4 bbl, \$8: 4 bbl, \$16;
No. 2 drab, plain, 1-32 bbl, \$1,000, \$3.75; 1-16.

Twine-Hemp, 12@18c # 15: wool, 8@10c;

\$6.25; \(\frac{1}{2} \), \$10; \(\frac{1}{2} \), \$20; No. 1 cream, plain, 1-32 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 1,000, \$7; 1-16, \$8.75; \(\frac{1}{2} \), \$14.50; \(\frac{1}{2} \), \$28.50. Extra charge for printing. IRON AND STEEL Bar iron (rates), 1.90@2c; horseshoe bar, 3c; nail rod. 6c; plow-slabs, 3c; American cast steel, 9c. tire steel, 3c: spring steel, 5c.

Leather-Oak sole, 24@33c; hemlock sole, 22@25c; barness, 24@81c; skirting, 31@83c; black bridle, & doz., \$60@65; fair bridle, \$60@78 & doz.; city kip, 65@85c; French kip, 85c@\$1.10; city calf-skins, 70c@\$1;

French calf-skins, \$1@1.80. NAILS AND HORSESHOES. Steel cut nails, \$1.80; wire nails, \$2.10, rates; horseshoes, \$\psi \keg, \$4.25; mule-shoes, \$\psi \keg, \$5.25; horse-nails, \$4.25.

Hams-Sugar-cured, 20 lbs average, 934c; 18 lbs average, 10c; 15 lbs average, 104c; 10 to 121/2 lbs average, 104c. Breakfast bacon-Clear, English-cured, Lard-Kettle-rendered, in tierces, 9c;

lower grades, 7%c. Bacon—Clear sides, 25 to 30 lbs average 7%c; 40 lbs average, 7%c; clear bellies, 10 lbs average, 8%c; 18 to 22 lbs average, 7%c; clear backs, 8 ibs average, 712c. Shoulders—English cured, 12 ibs average, 7c; 16 lbs average, 6%c. Dried Beef-Inside pieces and knuckles, 912c; outside, 614c. Pickled Pork-Bean pork, clear, 49 brl 200

The. \$16; family rork & brl 200 fbs, \$15; rump pork. & brl 200 fbs, \$11. OIL CAKE. Oil cake, \$24.50 per ton; oil meal, \$24.50. SEEDS. Clover-Extra choice recleaned, 60-15 bn,

tucky, 14-15 bu, \$2,50@2.75: English choice, bu. \$1.85@1.95. Orchard Grass-Choice, 14-lb bu, \$1.35@1.50. Italian Rye Grass-Choice, 18-15 tu, \$1.50@1.75. Red

Top-Choice, 14-15 bu, 45@55c. TINNERS' SUPPLIES. Best brand charcoal tin, IC, 10x14, 14x20, 12x12, \$7.50; IX, 10x14, 14x20 and 12x12, \$9.50; IC, 14x20, rooting tin, \$5.75@6; IC, 20x28, \$11.50@12.50; block tin, in pige, 26c; in bars, 28c. Iron-27 B iron, 34c; C iron, 5c; galvanized, 50 and 10 to 60 per cent. discount. Sheet zine ic. Copper bottoms, 24c. Planished coppor, 28c. Solder, 15@16c.

PENSIONS FOR VETERANS.

Residents of Indiana and Illinois Whose Claims Have Been Allowed, Pensions have been granted the follow-

ng-named Indianians: Original—Edward Helmke, Isaac D. Bos-worth, Charles H. Applegate, John M. Thom-son, Thomas Lowe, James H. Bolens, William H. Keeling, J. H. Border, Henry C. Wilson, David H. Ricker, C. David Marvin, Samuel Carson, Frederick Hartman, John Snell, lames Anthony, William L. Morris, George Scoggan, William H. McCarty, Simpson Rodgers, Jesse II. Maupin, Howard Statton, George V. Coen, John Thomas, Eli Smith. J. Mc-Gorrin, Fred T. Kemble, Frederick Bartel, Thomas Pea, Ephriam Whitson, Henry Crimel, Henry Todd, Albert Robbins, Fortune Lewis Bailey, J. Aman, William Hamilton, Edwin L. Barlow, Louis Pause, Philip Love, C. Callahan, James Davis, Jacob N. Meredith, Marion Aldred, Lewis Payne, C. Miller, David J. Manor, Samuel Zeller, Beniamin F. Milgrim, Eli Stuckey, Oscar A. Wickersham, Famuel F. Anderson, William F. Swayne, Jesse lennings, Charles P. Wright, Thomas Williams, Thomas B. Puett, George L. Zeh, S. Marts, Ben-amin Johnson, John W. Began. Increase-Wesley Swarts, D. H. Abram, George W. Montgomery. Reissue-Guston L. Whitlock, Jere-miah H. Mason. Original widows, etc.—Rebecca J. Montgomery, Leroy Ann Redding, Sarah Condery, Emma Bridges, Malissa C. Mason, Lucy TO RESIDENTS OF ILLINOIS.

Original-John M. Whitlock, Joseph W. Dick-inson, Isaiah Reeder, Peter Walker, John N. Bash, George W. Kern, Philipp Hosch, Edmund M. Landis, Isaac Bronson, George W. Marshall, John Shaw, William G. Nexon. Heslip Phillips, Elias Koontz, Charles Blakely, William Rynders, Cyrus Root, John H. Clabaugh, Daniel C. Brown, Lyman C. Mellen, Hen-ry R. Clark, John T. Thompson, George W. Hoisington, Michael Harless, Henry Stout, Perry Langford, Joseph B. Crain, Charles W. Phenix, Joseph T. Lease, August Rompf, John A. Ring, Albert Duckett, James Maulding, Thomas McClain, Daniel B. Miller, Adolphus E. Martin, Frederick Hauselman, John M. Herron Allen E. Huston, Edward G. Bramble, John Still, Christian Kenz, Nelson Turner, James Poor, Surtus J. Wessels, Casper Northern, Cleero L Roll, Mordecai Bevierm, Jas. Allen, Geo. W. Barneycastle, Ernest H. Steinman, Jas. McGurk, Alpheus B. Clapsattle, John Ryan, Harvey S. Burdick, Thos. G. Hickman, Wm. Marshall, Jonathau Shappell, John McKaig, Timothy O. Sullivan, lamsey, Chester Littlefield, Amos Carlin, Henry I. Maynard, David W. Mattson, Webster Arnold, Noble T. Stull, John M. Smalley, James W. Mc-Cullough, Willis Pierson, John M. Stringam, Wilhelm Thebus, John L. Thomas. Thomas Skelton, James H. Millen, Allen Rude, John Ward, Frederick Welge, William S. Stansbury, John Snowden, William Bockewitz. Original widows, etc.—Josephine Lusk, Cora U. Gapen, Marian Jane Gardner, Mary J. Hill, Ellen Adams.

BENEFITS OF MANUAL TRAINING. Practical Exhibit of the Results in a Boston Boston Transcript. There will be plenty of dissenters against

the theory that the elaborate ideas of man-

nal training in vogue in some of the Boston

schools, but more especially in those of Brookline and Cambridge, are entirely good, and with justice, too, for it is, perlaps, a doubtful policy to train with extraordinary painstaking boys and girls who do not need the instruction for any practical use it may be to them. In many of such schools manual training may be said to be an overworked foible, say critics. Very well. But what the manual training as practiced the schools where the pupils are children of the poor and the uncultivated, whose aspirations for better things do not come instinctively from their surroundings at home, but must be fostered and cultivated in the public schools! It is very doubtful, say the enthusiasts of manual training among the masters, to see how Dr. Eliot's French and Latin interjected into the grammar-school course would accomplish this in the way which manual training has. In other words, the manua deftness acquired in the schools makes the boy, whose father is a laborer on the sewers, aspire to the dignity of a place in the ranks of the skilled workers. There are hundreds of boys who go out the grammar-schools every year with a partially completed course and take their places in the army of officeboys to lawyers, or something of that nature. They have nothing particularly valuable as an education, and, after a year's service or so, they ask for an increase of salary. The lawyer, of course, can obtain an office-boy always at his regular price for that sort of labor, and so the expupil of the grammar-school, with a halfcompleted course, is dismissed. Then he goes to work for his living, but the avenues of skilled labor are, nine times out of ten, either unattractive or impossible. The resuit is that the boy never enters the ranks of skilled labor, but picks up a precarious

livelihood with ten thousand others of the same training. But with the manual-trained pupil it is another story. Boys in the Comins School at Roxbury, for instance, where manual training was begun early, have become so interested in some craft or other that they have voluntarily apprenticed themselves out during the long vacations. These pupils will be valuable to somebody when they leave the grammar schools and will have a future of some promise before them. Could a pupil with the finishing touches of Dr. Eliot's Latin and French or emerging from his ideal grammar school hope for a better fate than an honorable place in the ranks of skilled labor? Believers in manual training believe not even that. It is even becoming a problem to pupils, whose parents intend them to pursue the course of the Latin school, whether the added discipline of an extra year's training in the grammar school is not worth the time consumed, and many pupils are already kept in the grammar grades after the prescribed time when they are eligible for the Latin

school on this ground alone. The Italian girs in the Hancock School, poor children every one of them, receive a special training in sewing, and the last graduating class cut and made their own graduating gowns in the school-room. Is it likely that any of these girls will be found wheeling a traveling piano through the muddy streets and thumbing a discordant tambourine for the scant pennies which may chance to fall into their hands from hurrying pedestrians? A poorly - paid seamstress is better than that. In the Hancock School are examples of modeling which no pupil could execute without gaining an idea of form and composition in sculpture, and a good many Back bay pupils of the grammar schools of five years ago would find themselves poor critics indeed beside these North End school-children of the era of sensible but not fanatical manual train-But there is a wider view to take of

manual training than this. The training which gives deftness of touch develops alertness of mind. There is no doubt of it. and that after all is the great desideratum. It is not altogether that manual training as practiced in the public schools shall develop a skilled workman or workwoman. That would be a mark far short of the aim and would only say that the public-school system was making simply carpenters, seamstresses and cooks, instead of hodearriers, scrub-women and fambourine girls. The enthusiasts look for greater results. They see a cultivation arising from manual training in the grammar-schools, which reaches out beyond the mere future every-day occupation of the pupil, and they believe that for the average child this cultivation will be reached sooner through the process of manual training in which every child is more or less interested than through Dr. Eliot's Latin and French method, in which the degree of interest which might be aroused 18, to say the least, problematical.

No Longer a Vital Question. New York Mail and Express.

"The question of how a man parts his hair is of little consequence nowadays." said a local politician a few nights ago. remember very well when it was a rare thing for a man to part his hair directly over the nose, but all of the contempt and fun which such a proceeding evoked are now replaced by indifference as far as the public is concerned. Twenty years ago a politician who parted his hair in the middle courted disaster at the polls. Now, no end of statesmen, prominent and otherwise, Potatoes—Indiana, 40c \$\psi\$ bu from ear;
Michigan, 45c; from store, 45\alpha50c.

Onions—Yellow, \$2.50 \$\psi\$ barrel, \$1 \$\psi\$
bushel; red, \$2.75\alpha3; Spanish onions, \$1.50

Potatoes—Indiana, 40c \$\psi\$ bu from ear;
S5.60\alpha5.90; prime, \$5.25\alpha5.50; English choice, \$5.50\alpha6; Alsike, as to quality, bushel; red, \$2.75\alpha3; Spanish onions, \$1.50

Potatoes—Indiana, 40c \$\psi\$ bu from ear;
S5.60\alpha5.90; prime, \$5.25\alpha5.50; English it does not even call for a remark. I don't know exactly why it should be so, unless it to quality, \$7\alpha9.50. Timothy—Fancy, 45-15 is that few men have hair to part now. bu, \$1.70\alpha1.75; choice, \$1.55\alpha1.60; strictly prime, \$1.40\alpha1.45. Blue-grass—Fancy Ken
Cider—Duffy, pure, \$4.75 \$\psi\$ trade bright from ear;
S5.60\alpha5.90; prime, \$5.25\alpha5.50; English it does not even call for a remark. I don't know exactly why it should be so, unless it is that few men have hair to part now. After all, it isn't the hair that makes the man."

WHEAT RELAXED A TRIFLE

Some of the Notorious Chicago Shorts Said to Be Quietly Covering.

The Selling at No Time Was Urgent, New Yorkers Taking About All That Was Being

Offered and Thus Picking Upa Good Deal.

TRADING AT CHICAGO. Corn Closed at a Small Loss and Pork Like-

wise Depressed. CHICAGO, Feb. 20.-The wheat market was dull and generally lower to-day. Telegraphic communication was seriously interfered with, the bad weather preventing the receipt of news and orders with the usual freedom and promptness, and local traders were left largely to their own devices. The bad weather in Great Britain played tricks with the wires similar to those felt in this country, and the Board of Trade did not receive its Liverpool market report until late in the day, though some private dispatches said that the market was quiet and unchanged, while others quoted prices easier. The board's London cable noted no change in values there, but Liverpool was 1d lower. Domestic markets were all lower. Crop news was somewhat conflicting, many private dispatches being very discouraging, but on the contrary the Farmers' Review had a summary of the situa-

tion which was unexpectedly favorable, and the weather reports indicated that the danger from the predicted cold wave was past. The committee of the board which was sent to Washington to oppose the antioption bill returned this morning, and its members were inclined to the opinion that the bill would be probably passed by the House. This doubtless had something to do with the weakness which prevailed during most of the session. On the whole operators were disinclined to deal heavily, and the result was an unusually small business, with fluctuations confined to a rather parrow range. Cudahy was a good buyer of wheat at the start, and Brousseau also bought freely; Pardridge was believed to be covering some wheat on all the weak spots, but did not make much reduction in his line. The New York houses were perhaps the best buyers for the first hour, and picked up a good deal. The selling was not urgent, still about all was to be had that was wanted. Longs let go of a good deal, and there were some short sales. The export movement was not very encouraging. New York having cleared but 106,000 on yesterday and other points hardly any. Bradstreet's reported the clearances of wheat and flour, from both coasts, last week, at 4,043,000 bu. against 8,641,000 bu the week previous. After the noon hour here was some show of strength for a time, but late cables quoted Paris lower and Berlin 31/2 marks off, although Antwerp was a shade higher. This checked the advance and prices receded again. May opened at 93% @934c, against 94 so at the close yesterday, sold up to 93% @94c, declined to 93%c, advanced to 94c, receded to 98%c, reacted to 94 sc, weakened and closed steady at

were liberal and there was rather free sellng by longs with but little demand. The duliness in trade with the weakness in wheat and provisions caused corresponding weakness in corn. May 4c lower, fluctuated all day within range of 4c and closed % o lower than yesterday at 41%c. Oats were quiet and weak and show loss

Hog products were quiet and easy, simply ecause trade was dull and the other pits weak. The receipts of live hogs at the yards were smaller than expected and prices there were firm. Pork closed with loss of 740 on the active options, with lard and ribs showing insignificant changes Estimated receipts for Monday are: Wheat, 1:0 cars; corn, 630 cars; oats, 313 cars; hogs, 24,000 head. The leading futures

ranged as follows: Op'ning | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing Corn-Feb ... Oats-Feb.... 811.65 \$11.6210 5.90 5.90 6.05

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm; winter patents, \$4.30@4.55; spring patents, \$4.40@4.75; winter straights, \$4.15@4.55; bakers', \$3.40@8.60. No. 2 spring wheat, 90 2c; No. 3 spring wheat, 85c; No. red, 24 c; No. 2 corn, 40 4 c; No. 3 corn, 8634 @874c; No. 2 oats, 294 @294c; No. white, 3012@31c; No. 3 white, 29@30c; No. 2 rye, 87c; No. 2 barley, 56c; No. 3, f. o. b. 12@57c; No. 4, f. o. b., 40@46c; No. 1 flaxeed, 9778@98c; prime timothy-seed, \$1.20@ 1.27: mess pork, per brl, \$11.571/2; lard, per pound, 6.47 2c; short-rib sides (loose), 5.87 2c; dry-salted shoulders (boxed), 5@5.25e; short-clear sides (boxed), 6.20@6.25e; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal, On the Produce Exchange, to-day, the but-

termarket was unchanged. Eggs, 164 @17c. Receipts-Flour, 22,000 brls: wheat, 52,-000 bu; corn, 205,000 bu; oats, 233,000 bu; rye, 7,000 bu; barley, 78,000 bu. Shipments-Flour, 23,000 brls; wheat, 60,000 bu; corn, 129,000 bu; oats, 171,000 bu; rye, 6,000 bu; barley, 80,000 bu.

AT NEW YORK.

Ruling Prices in Produce at the Seaboard's

Commercial Metropolis. NEW YORK, Feb. 20.-Flour-Receipts, 25,320 packages; shipments, 3,839 brls and 16,477 sacks. The market was dull. Sales, 18.800 brls. Corn-meal-Yellow Western, \$2.75@3.10.

Wheat-Receipts, 153,750 bu; exports, 106, 025 bu; sales, 890,000 bu futures, 86,000 bu spot. The spot market was dull; No. 2 red. \$1.07% @1.08; in store and in elevator, \$1.09% @1.10; afloat, \$1.00@1.1014; No. 1 Northern, \$1.09: No. 1 hard, \$1.101/2; No. 2. Northern, \$1.02%. Options easy and down on private selling, then rallied 40%c; No. 2 red, February, \$1.08, closing at \$1.081/8; March, \$1.071/8 @1.074, closing at \$1.074@1.074: May, \$1.04 2 @1.05, closing at \$1.05; June, \$1.02@ 1.0318, closing at \$1.03; July, \$1.0012@1.00%, closing at \$1.004; August, 994c, closing at

Rye was dull and unchanged; Western 98c@\$1.02. Barley dull and weak: No. 2 Milwauke, 69@70c. Barley malt quiet; Canada, country-made, 85c. Corn-Spot dull and steady; No. 2, 48% @ 48%c in elevator, 49% @50½c affoat; ungraded mixed, 47% @50½c; No. 3, 48@48¼c; eteamer mixed, 4812 @4934c. Options. were quiet, with free selling, and some months to lower, with others unchanged: February, 48%c; March, 49%c, closing at 49%c; May, 49%c, closing at 49%c; July, 49c.

Oats-Receipts, 109,675 bu; exports, 541 bu; sales, 20,000 bu futures, 54,000 bu spot. The spot market was dull. Options were dull and easier; February, 854c; March, 364c; May, 374c, closing at 374c; spot No. 2 white, 884@384c; mixed Western, 854@374c; white Western, 87@41c; No. 2 Chicago, Hay fairly steady; shipping, 65c; good to choice, 75@80c. Hops dull and weak; State,

common to choice, 20@2542c; Pacific coast, Coffee-Options opened steady from un-

changed to 10 points up, and closed steady from 15 points down to 25 points up. Sales, 2,025 bags, including the following: February, 14c; March, 18.55c; April, 18c; May, 12,90c; June, 12.65c; July, 12.50c; September, 12.85c; October, 12c; December, 12c; spot Rio nominally firm; No. 7, 1434 @143c. Sugar -Raw quiet and firm; fair refining. 3c; refined quiet and steady. Molasses-Foreign dull and firm; common to fancy, 28@36c. Rice quiet and steady; domestic, fair to extra. 4% @612c; Japan, 44 @5%c. Cotton-seed oil quiet; crude, 2514c; yellow, 29@294se. Tallow dull; city (82 for packages), 4 11/16c. Rosin quiet and steady; strained, common to good, \$1.30@1.32½. Eggs quiet and weak; Western, 19e; re-

ceipts, 7,559 packages. Hides inactive and steady. Pork quiet and steady; mess, \$9.25@10.15: extra prime, \$10. Cut meats firm and quiet; pickled bellies, 64c; pickled shoulders, 5c;

pickled hams, 9c. Middles dull; short clear, 170c. Lard quiet and steady; Western steam, 6.82%c. Options-No sales; February, 6.20c; May, 6.93c; July, 7.07@7.08c. Butter dull and fairly steady; Western dairy, 18@23c; Western creamery, 21@81c Western factory, 16@23c; Elgin, 30@304a Cheese firm and moderately active; part

skims, 6@104c. BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.-Wheat quiet and easier; No. 2 red, spot, February and March. \$1.05@1.054; May, \$1.044@1.05; steamer No. 2 red, \$1. Receipts, 40,328 bu: shipments, 21,000 bu; stock, 752,278 bu; sales, 61,000 bn. Corn firm; mixed, spot, 4918@49%c; February and March, 4918@ 494c; April and May, 494@494c; steamer mixed, 474@47%c. Receipts, 222,251 bu; stock, 1,810,579 bu; sales, 830,000 bu. Oats steady: No. 2 white Western, 384c; No. 2 mixed Western, S7c. Receipts, 5,000 ba; stock, 86,948 bn. Rye steady; No. 2, \$1. Receipts, 8,610 bn; stock, 87,109 bn. Hay strong; good to choice timothy, \$13@14. Provisions steady and firm and unchanged. Butter steady and dull; creamery, faney, 29@30c; creamery, fair to choice, 26@25c; creamery, imitation, 24@26c; ladle, fancy, 23@24c; ladle, good to choice, 20@22c; rolls, fine, 22c; rolls, fair to good, 19@20c. Eggs weak at 17@18c. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, fair, 1712c; No. 7, 17c.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Quiet and Barely Steady-Hogs Shade Stronger-Sheep Unchanged. INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 20.-CATTLE-Receipts, 125; shipments, 400. There was but few fresh arrivals; market quiet, with slow

sales at barely steady prices. Good to choice shippers...... 3.85@4.20 3.25@3.65 3.40@3.80 3.00@3.40 2.25@2.75 3.00@3.50 Good to choice heifers..... fair to medium beifers..... Common, thin heifers..... Good to choice cows..... 2.20@2,65 Fair to medium cows..... 1.00@1.75 ommon old cows..... 3.50@5.00 enis, common to good ulls, good to choice Milkers, common to medium......10.00 220.00 Milkers, good to choice......25,00 235.00

Hogs-Receipts, 1,500 shipments, 1,200. Quality was fair. The market opened steady and possibly a shade stronger, and closed steady, with all sold.

Heavy roughs..... SHEEPAND LAMBS-Quality only fair. Tho market was unchanged.

Bucks, per head...... 3.50@5.00

Common to medium lambs.....

BUFFALO. Feb. 20.-Cattle-Receipts 139 car-loads through and 5 car-loads for sale. The market was steady, but the trains were all late and the bulk of the sale stock was held over. Hogs-Receipts, 68 car-loads through and

car-loads for sale. The market was 100 higher. Heavy grades, \$5.25@5.80; packers and mediums, \$5.20@5.25. Sheep and Lambs-Receipts, 7 car-loads through and 25 car-loads for sale. The market was barely steady for best grades othera 10e lower. Sheep, extra fancy, \$60 1.15; good to choice, \$5.50@5.75; fair to good.

84.75@5.40; lambs, good to extra, \$7@7.20; fair to good, \$6.40@6.90. CHICAGO, Feb. 20.-The Evening Journal reports: Cattle-Receipts, 1,000; shipments. 1,000. The market was steady. Natives, \$3.50@4.15; stockers, \$1.75@3; cows,

Hogs-Receipts, 11,000; shipments, 8,000. The market was steady to higher. Rough and common, \$4.40@4.60; mixed and packers, \$4.70@4.85; prime heavy and butchers weights, \$4.90@5.05; light, \$4.65@4.90. Sheep-Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 1,000, The market was steady to shade higher. Ewes, \$3.25@4.60; mixed, \$4.65@4.90; wethers. \$5@5.75; Westerns, \$5.15@5.60; lambs

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20. -- Cattle - Receipts 200; shipments, 400. Themarket was steady fair to handy native steers, \$3.10@4.40; fair to good Texans and Indians \$2.80@3.35. Hogs-Receipts, 2,100; shipments, 3,200. The market was a shade higher; fair to choice heavy, \$4.70@4.90; mixed, ordinary to good, \$4.25@4.80; light, fair to best, \$4.60 Sheep-Receipts, 200. The market was

strong; fair to good, \$2.80@6. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 20.-Cattle - Receipts, 1,800; shipments, 1,400. Steers were active and steady to 10c higher; cows opened steady to strong and closed lower; stockers steady but quiet. Steers, \$4.25@ 4.30; cows, \$2.65@3.40; stockers and feeders, Hogs-Receipts, 5,300; shipments, 2,300

The market was steady and 5c higher. All grades, \$3.50@4.69; bulk, \$3.50@4.55. Sheep-Receipts, 2,200; shipments, 300. The market was steady. CINCINNATI. Feb. 20. - Hogs steady ommon and light, \$3,50@4.80; packing and butchers, \$4.60@5. Receipts, 1,100; shipments, 1,360.

Cattle easy and unchanged. Receipts Sheep stronger; common to choice, \$3.50 @5.75; extra fat wethers and yearlings, \$6 @6.25. Receipts, 140. Lambs in good demand; common to choice, \$5@6.50. EAST LIBERTY, Feb. 20.-Cattle--Receipts, 1,400; shipments, 987. Nothing do-

ing; all through consignments. Six care loads of cattle shipped to New York to-Hogs-Receipts, 7,300; shipments, 5,000. Market was firm. Twenty car-loads of bogs were shipped to New York to-day.

Prices unchanged. STEAMING THE BABIES.

Sheep-Receipts, 2,600; shipments, 1,500,

A Novel and Successful Remedy for Membranous Croup.

Within the past few months membranous croup has been unusually prevalent amond small children throughout the city. and the children's wards in the numerous hospitals have been crowded with the little sufferers from this scourge. At the Children's Hospital where they have had a large number of cases, a new form of treatment is used which has proved successful in 43 per cent. of the cases, an extremely

large proportion. At this institution as soon as the children are found to be suffering from the complaint they are placed on a cot, from the four corners of which poles extend upward several feet. They are joined at the top by strips, and blankets are then thrown over the whole, completely inclosing the patient. A small kerosene stove, on which is a large kettle, stands on the floor at the foot of the bed. The kettle is filled with a mixture of gum camphor, oil of turpentine

and water. This is brought to a boil, and a tube leading from the kettle goes under the blankets and carries the steam inside where it condenses on the blankets in great drops, the moisture and fames of the drug enabling the patient to breathe. When the case is extremely bad another

instrument is used consisting of a small spirit lamp over which is a small vessel that acts as a boiler. On the side is a glass bulb filled with bi-carbonate of soda, glycerine and water. A giass tabe extends into the bed and is placed at the patient's mouth. The heat

from the lamp causes the steam from the liquid in the tube to pass into the boiler and then through the second tube to the patient's mouth.

None of Their Business. Butland (Vt.) Herald.

And people often forget that a newspaper is a private institution. They make demands. To a specially impudent deadbeat who came to this office awhile ago the law was laid down thus: "If your doings make a good news item and we fail to say anything about it, that is our bad luck. If, upon the other hand, it is not news, we don't want it. Anyhow, you cannot possibly complain so long as we let you alone." And if, as sometimes happens, a question about the management comes in an imperative way the real answer, no matter how it may be worded, is, "None of your business." The newspaper is a private concern. It is not possible to always make a right decision, or to make all decisions consistent with each other, but so long as people are let alone it is none of their business

why this item is printed or that refused. Not Her's.

Cloak Review. Clara-The dress-maker has been here all day, and in consequence I am tired. Maud-Why, I thought you had all your gowns made in Paris.

Clara-I do. This one is for mother.